

LABOR CLARION

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Mine Workers Strike to Enforce Union Shop

The strike in the "captive" coal mines of the nation became effective last Monday following failure of representatives of the mine owners and the United Mine Workers to reach an agreement. President Roosevelt had called the contending parties to the White House on Friday of last week and asked that they continue over the week-end in an attempt to arrive at a settlement and thus prevent a stoppage of production. The statement made at that time by the President to the representatives appears in another column.

Second Recent Strike

The "captive" mines have thus become idle for the second time within thirty days. The miners had returned to work previously, after a four-day strike, pending submission of the disputed point—the union shop for captive mines—to the Defense Mediation Board. The Board decided against the miners' contention, and as neither side was bound to accept the Board decision, the miners again ceased work.

On Monday all but 800 of the 53,000 miners—95 per cent of whom are members of the United Mine Workers (C.I.O.)—were idle. Reports from the captive mine zones, which are located in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky and Alabama, showed but two mines in operation.

Sympathetic Action

Following the beginning of the strike, reports have continued to come in of cessation of work also by the miners in the commercial mines in sympathetic action with the union members in the captive mines. (The product of the "captive" mines is used exclusively in steel production and does not enter the general market, while that of the commercial mines is the source of supply to the public.)

The commercial mines are working under an agreement which provides for the union shop, under the so-called Appalachian agreement. It is that agreement which the United Mine Workers are seeking to have placed in effect in the captive mines, and failure to accomplish which has brought about the strike.

Contention of Lewis

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declares that unless the terms of the Appalachian agreement with reference to the union shop are placed in effect in the captive mines it will endanger the enforcement of the contract in the commercial branch of the industry, since its terms provide that no better conditions shall be given to other units of the industry than to those who are bound by the Appalachian agreement. Lewis declares that other employers would deem absence of the union shop clause in a "captive" mine pact advantageous and could demand equal treatment for themselves.

President Disagrees

In a commendably patient attempt to bring about a settlement President Roosevelt, up to Wednesday night, was employing various means and presenting new proposals. He had disagreed with the claim of Lewis above referred to, the President being quoted as saying:

"I want to make this point perfectly clear: That the Appalachian agreement in all the commercial mines stands just as it has ever since it went into operation, and that no question involved in the captive mines strike would affect the pay or the hours or the collective bargaining recognition of the United Mine Workers in any of the Appalachian agreement mines."

On Wednesday, President Roosevelt proposed that

the strikebound captive mines be reopened and that the question of a closed shop remain in status quo for the period of the national emergency, or that the union shop question be submitted to arbitration, with both sides agreeing in advance to accept the umpire's decision.

Roosevelt asked acceptance of one or the other alternative by the steel and union representatives as "patriotic Americans."

Two New Moves

He said that in order to open the way for further settlement of the captive mine dispute he was doing these two things:

1. Informing all coal operators who have signed an agreement with a closed shop provision and a non-strike penalty clause that they will be expected, in the interest of defense, to operate under those agreements without change.

2. Asking all the operators of captive mines to reaffirm their assurances, by notice to each of their employees, that they are not opposed to union organization or collective bargaining and do not wish to discourage or stand in the way of any employee who chooses to join the United Mine Workers.

It was reported late Wednesday that U. S. Steel had accepted the President's proposal but no reply had been received from the other two companies owning captive mines, also that John L. Lewis had rejected the proposals, as reflecting his personal opinion, but stating that he could give no official reply until he had met with mine union representatives tomorrow (Saturday).

Pennsylvania reported additional sympathy walk-outs in commercial mines and there were predictions that every mine in that state would be shut down by the latter part of the week. New closures raised the total of idle men in western Pennsylvania alone to between 55,000 and 58,000, it was estimated, with commercial mine strikers outnumbering those in captive workings.

Spurn Roosevelt Proposal

Washington dispatches last week said "authoritative quarters" there had disclosed that President Roosevelt had proposed to Philip Murray, C.I.O. president, at a White House luncheon, that the United Mine Workers accept a "preferential shop" instead of a "union shop" agreement. It was also stated that President Roosevelt had said that in the interim he would be willing to address a personal letter to each of the 2600 non-union miners urging them to join the United Mine Workers at once to help avoid a

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Union Labor's Radio Feature Next Monday

Beginning next Monday evening, November 24, at 8 o'clock, the California State Federation of Labor's radio program, "This Is Our America," will go on the air on a state-wide hookup.

In the Bay area the program will be carried by KFRC, San Francisco. Other stations throughout the State using the feature were given in last week's issue of the "Labor Clarion."

For the first time in the history of the organized labor movement in California, a full half-hour of high class entertainment and enlightenment will be available to the members and friends of the labor movement. Be sure to tune in.

Neutrality Act Amendment Followed by Flood of Strike-Curb Proposals

It was only by an eighteen-vote margin—212 to 194—that the House, on Thursday of last week, voted to permit the arming of American merchant ships and their carrying of cargoes into the harbors of belligerent European nations. On request of the Democratic leaders of the House, President Roosevelt sent a letter telling the membership what effect, in his opinion, an adverse vote would have upon the foreign and domestic situations.

Refers to Labor Situation

In this letter, after discussing the situation as relating to foreign affairs, and lending his support to the proposed legislation, President Roosevelt concluded as follows:

"May I take this opportunity of mentioning that in my judgment failure of the House to take favorable action on the Senate amendments would also weaken our domestic situation? Such failure would weaken our great effort to produce all we possibly can and as rapidly as we can. Strikes and stoppages of work would become less serious in the mind of the public.

"I am holding a conference tomorrow in the hope that certain essential coal mines can remain in continuous operation. This may prove successful.

"Coal Must Be Mined"

"But if it is not successful, it is obvious that this coal must be mined in order to keep the essential steel mills at work. The Government of the United States has the backing of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, including the workers.

"The Government proposes to see this thing through."

Votes of California Members

In the final vote on amending the Neutrality Act to permit the arming of ships and their carrying of cargoes through battle zones, Congressmen Welch and Rolph of San Francisco and Carter and Tolan of Oakland were recorded as voting "No." The votes of other California congressmen were as follows: Voting "Yes"—Buck, Ford (Thomas F.), Izac, Kramer, Lea, Sheppard, Voorhis, Ford (Leland M.) and Gearhart. Voting "No"—Elliott, Englebright and Hinshaw. Congressman Johnson was "paired" against the measure and Congressman Anderson did not vote.

Anti-Labor Group Opens Fire

Following the President's message and the inauguration of the miners' strike the flood gates seemed to have been opened for anti-labor proposals. The majority of these are familiar and were taken from pigeonholes and dusted off in the belief that a field day had been declared with no entries barred.

One press report stated that Representative Cox, Democrat of Georgia, acting chairman of the House rules committee, gave notice that he would fight to tie up all Administration legislation until "a fair, just bill to end these strikes is passed."

Brush Off Vinson Bill

It was stated that the drastic bill by Representative Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, was in a position under the House rules to be called up immediately.

In the Senate, Chairman Connally (D., Texas) of the foreign relations committee, announced he had drafted legislation to permit the Government to

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Proposals in Congress to Pass Strike Legislation

(Continued from Page One)

take over struck defense plants and "freeze" the open or closed shop status for duration of the emergency.

Canadian Pattern

Canada's war-time labor policy was said to be under consideration as a pattern for the United States. This policy makes it illegal to strike in a war industry until a board of conciliation has investigated the dispute and a majority of employees has voted in favor of a strike at a government-supervised election. It was said this policy also might endeavor to take wages out of labor disputes by fixing a ceiling at highest existing levels, setting a floor, and providing for wage adjustments or bonus payments if living costs advanced.

"Names Withheld"

News dispatches also announced that a "group of House members" who "asked that their names be withheld" was drafting legislation along the following lines:

Compel a 30-day cooling off period, during which the Labor Department's conciliation service would function, between a strike call and the effective date.

Forbid a strike unless it was approved by the majority vote of affected workers by secret ballot under government supervision.

Forbid sympathy, jurisdictional and boycott strikes.

Freeze existing open and closed shop arrangements between employer and workers.

Forbid mass picketing.

Provide for protection of workers against violence.

Cox in Action

Spurred by what they described as "the current anti-labor feeling in Congress," southern members renewed their drive to write rigid wage controls in the pending price fixing bill. "That bill will never get by our committee unless it either goes back and has wage control put in it, or unless it is specifically provided that a wage control amendment will be in order on the floor," Cox, of Georgia, ranking Democrat on the rules committee, predicted.

Another "Cooling Off" Suggested

However, all of labor's friends, in both branches of Congress, were not being stampeded, and as indicating that the majority party leadership might insist that Congress itself undergo a "cooling off" period first, Speaker Rayburn stated "it might take some

time" because "we certainly want to pass considered legislation."

Meanwhile Representative Mary T. Norton, Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the labor committee, announced that her group "is prepared to support reasonable and fair legislation to keep workers in defense industries during the emergency."

TREE PLANTING MACHINE

The Forest Service has devised a tree planting machine for use on shelterbelts of the prairie states. The machine, which has undergone tests for three years, will plant about 8000 trees or shrubs a day, it is reported.

PERMANENT AUTO PLATES

Connecticut has decided to continue indefinitely the use of "permanent" auto license plates with the insertion of a metal tab each year. The plates were originally issued for a five-year period and were due to be replaced by new ones next year.

Rolph Impressed by Debate

In his current news letter from Washington, Congressman Thomas Rolph of San Francisco declares that the debate in the House last week on amendment of the Neutrality Act (to permit arming of American ships and their being sent into the war zones) "will rank with the great debates of Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster as outstanding in the history of the American Congress." Congressman Rolph further states:

"Some people have the erroneous idea this was a party measure. That is not so. Men voted from their hearts. One man told me in voting against the bill he was perhaps committing political suicide, but said he was gladly doing so because he has to live with his own thoughts.

"Many have written and telegraphed about this measure. All are sincere and earnest in their beliefs. But as I listened to the debate I felt the proposal would deliberately put the country into war.

"Those of us who voted in the minority pray our fears of war may prove unfounded. The steps now taken have gone so far there would seem little chance remains to retrace."

Mine Workers' Strike

(Continued from Page One)

cessation of work and thus aid national defense. He also offered to submit the proposal to the steel company executives if it were acceptable to the union representatives. It was understood that Murray carried the proposals to John L. Lewis and together they declined to accept them on the ground that it would amount to continuance of the present "open shop" conditions.

"Let reason be opposed to reason, and argument to argument, and every good government will be safe."—Thomas Erskine.

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Invite Editors to "Give Answers" to Strikers

On Tuesday the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, the Apartment and Hotel Employees' Union No. 14 (the striking hotel unions), and the Department Store Strike Committee inserted in the daily newspapers, as advertisements, an "Open Letter to Two Editors." This letter invited Frank Clarvoe, editor of the *News*, and Paul Smith, general manager of the *Chronicle*, "to address the union membership of this city, and more especially the rank and file membership of the unions out on strike."

The letter stated that since the inception of the hotel and department store strikes the signatory unions had watched with a great deal of interest the newspapers of the city in reporting news of the strikes and their editorial statements regarding them. The letter continued, in part:

"Interested in Many Statements"

"We are interested in your many statements to the effect that apparently you know the answer to all of the labor troubles in San Francisco; that you gentlemen can give us the answer to all of our ills; that you can solve all our labor problems; that you can tell us how to run the unions; that you can lay down all the principles of action which should guide us and everybody else."

It was further announced that the unions were prepared to make arrangements for a meeting at such time and place as was mutually convenient to Messrs. Clarvoe and Smith.

Invitation Accepted

Editor Clarvoe of the *News* replied, in a front page article, accepting the invitation, and further stating, in substance, that while he did not know all the answers, he did know some of them and would be glad to review and discuss them, and that a phone call or a 2-cent stamp would be sufficient to notify him of the time and place of the proposed meeting.

Reply to Come

General Manager Smith of the *Chronicle* replied, also on the front page of his paper, Thursday, that he had arrived in the city late from speaking engagements, and found the union invitation awaiting him and that he could not give the answer immediately to which the union was entitled; also that "I have some rather contrary thoughts in mind which I think you should be informed about at the time I accept or decline your so-called invitation." He then stated his complete reply would appear in the *Chronicle* on Friday.

Another Hotel Picketed

Picket lines were established Saturday of last week at the Park hotel, 325 Sutter street, by the culinary, bar and service workers, which action marked the twelfth establishment to be affected by the hotel strike that began on August 30. As relating to the strike itself, this was the principal incident.

Various court actions have been in progress, including the arrest of pickets charged with violating restraining orders, investigations of alleged assaults, and the limiting of the number of pickets to be placed at each of the hotel entrances.

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.



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Opposition Fails to Halt Indio Unionizing Drive

With success crowning the opening wedge of an organizational drive in what has up to now been 100 per cent Associated Farmers' territory, representatives of the A.F.L. culinary crafts report seven union agreements with restaurants in Indio, Riverside county. Such is the announcement from the office of the California State Federation of Labor, and the savage opposition encountered by the unions in their legitimate organizing efforts is further related by the Federation as follows:

Opposition Tactics

This was accomplished during a hectic month which saw the Associated Farmers exerting themselves to the utmost to maintain the antediluvian wages and working conditions that are typical of this area, yet forced to retreat before the determination of organized labor to assist Indio's workers in their desire to establish A.F.L. standards in this employer-dominated community.

Citizens' Committee ultimatums; torchlight processions bannered with blustering threats and intimidations for the A.F.L. organizers "to get out of town, or else"; hastily thrown together employee "associations," fathered, mothered and financed by the Associated Farmers; mobs led by employer stooges shouting, "To h—l with the law, we make our own law here!"—this was one side of the picture.

Beginning of the End

And the other side was the beginning of the end of the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week and the inhuman working conditions of Indio's culinary workers as, one after the other, over half of the restaurants in the town—and the best in the town—signed up.

The Associated Farmers did everything they could to stop the drive, supremely confident, in the beginning, that nothing could successfully challenge the power they have wielded for their own benefit for so long, then growing more and more desperate, and finally resorting to tactics that actually alienated the sympathy and destroyed the confidence of many who had once blindly supported them. These tactics boomeranged with a vengeance.

Intimidation Parades

At their orders, several restaurants closed up for the duration of the A.F.L. organizing campaign. The same day nearly a hundred people paraded the streets, calling upon cafes that had refused to close up and "advising" them not to sign. In one place an employer was just about to put his name to the agreement when the mob jammed inside, but the agreement was signed just the same, followed by another just a short time later.

That evening the parade was joined by the city officials and the Fire Department, but it was merely a larger and more lawless mob, intent on destroying the last vestiges of Indio citizens' civil liberties. As usual, the local police pretended to be unable to handle the situation, and within a few days it had become so bad that observers sent by the State La-

bor Commissioner appealed to the Governor for aid. The dozen State highway patrolmen who were dispatched to the scene had to remain there for several days.

Rally to Unions' Aid

The railroad employees backed up the A.F.L. organizers to the limit, sending a representative there to help and posting notices notifying their membership to patronize only A.F.L. cafes. The response of these men, as well as that of the teamsters has been and will continue to be of enormous benefit.

The various "associations" into which many employees were herded by the Associated Farmers have issued their own "Union House" cards, which are, of course, prominently and sanctimoniously displayed. In order that no mistakes will be made, we give the list to date of the places of business which are listed as fair and have A.F.L. cards on display: Brite Spot Cafe, Travelers' Cafe, Garrett's Cafe, Betty's Cafe, Hawaiian Cafe, Pastime Cafe, and Plaza Hotel and Cafe.

Union Label Broadcast, Tuesday

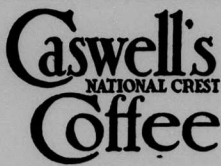
A radio address having for its theme "The Union Label and Christmas Buying" will be given next Tuesday, November 25, from 11:15 to 11:30 p. m. (E.S.T.), by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The address will be carried over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company. Mark this date on your home calendar, and listen to the message to be given in reference to the union emblems which are so vital a part of the labor movement—and tell your neighbors about this broadcast.

Presents Review of Local Strike

In the current issue of the *Catering Industry Employee*, official organ of the International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' League, John A. St. Peter, secretary of the San Francisco Local Joint Executive Board, has an interesting review of the recent "fifty-day restaurant lockout" in this city. The general information given in the article is more or less familiar to local residents, but will prove informative to other locals of the international throughout the nation. The story bears the caption, "The Blitz' That Boomeranged."

St. Peter states that "the unions, in our final settlement, secured a better agreement than they had originally asked for," and in the concluding paragraph says: "We are now, however, engaged in a struggle with the last half of the partnership in the 'wreck the unions' program—the Hotel Owners' Association—and on this struggle we will write later."

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.

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Meany Gave Approval to Mine Workers' Contention

George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor has issued the following statement:

"At the time the case of the United Mine Workers came before the full National Defense Mediation Board I made a motion that the Board's decision in the case should be as follows: That the owners of the captive mines be requested to sign the 'Appalachian agreement' without any reservation or qualification whatsoever.

"I made this motion because I was firmly convinced—and I am still firmly convinced—that this decision was the only proper one that could be arrived at on the merits of the case itself and wholly apart from any extraneous issue. If I had been in Washington at the time the vote of the Board was taken I would have voted for my motion.

"I am therefore in absolute disagreement with the decision of the Board. However, the majority has spoken, and in the interests of national defense I believe that the parties to this controversy should abide by the decision of the majority."

Labor Council in Recess

There will be no meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight (Friday). Due to the regular meeting date falling on the day following Thanksgiving, the Council voted at last week's meeting to adjourn for two weeks—until November 28.

Fines Child Labor Law Violator

For employing a 15-year-old child without a school permit, Mrs. Oliver Safford, operator of a commercial messenger service, was fined \$50 by Municipal Judge Joseph M. Golden, it was announced by H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, this week.

To the plea that the boy misrepresented his age as 16, Judge Golden replied that the child labor law places upon the employer the duty of verification. "The school authorities are always available, and if you had complied with the law by applying for a permit to employ the boy, you could not have been misled as to his age," Judge Golden explained.

At the trial it was disclosed that the messenger boy had not been paid his wages until the aid of the Labor Commissioner was requested.

"Talent is nurtured in solitude; character is formed in the stormy billows of the world."—Goethe.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1941

Doubtful Legislative Method

News dispatches stated that a large segment of southern democratic membership of the House last week threatened to oppose the amendment to the Neutrality Act, which legislation had the active support of President Roosevelt. The reason given for this threat was displeasure at the strike situation and dissatisfaction with the President's handling of it.

In the closing hours of the House debate on the proposal the President forwarded a communication to the Democratic leaders, at their request, giving his reasons for support of the measure as affecting the interests of the United States in the European situation. In the concluding paragraphs of that communication the President almost abruptly changed the subject from discussion of the foreign situation to that of the domestic. He expressed as his judgment that in event of failure to pass the pending legislation strikes would become less serious in the mind of the public, and then stated he was holding a conference the following day in reference to the coal miners' strike. These closing paragraphs of the President's communication are quoted in full in article on page one of this issue.

The letter and influence of the President is said to have been partly if not wholly responsible for the adoption of the amendments, and thus a victory in forwarding the foreign policy of the Administration.

It is not here necessary to give consideration to the wisdom of the present foreign policy nor to the situation created by the coal mine strike. Suffice to say that in relation to the former there is a wide divergence of opinion in the nation, if one may judge by the vote of the representatives of the people, in the House, on both the amendment of the Neutrality Act and extension of the Selective Service term of enlistment, in both of which instances the favorable majority was a narrow one.

One cannot help but ponder, however, the President's remarkable step in there entering into the field of the legislative branch of the government, and the apparent manner in which the results were attained. But more especially is to be noted the reported threat of certain congressmen to oppose the President's foreign policy, then being considered, unless their wishes in relation to domestic policy were given consideration.

One's first thought naturally must be as to which of the two policies was paramount at that particular time. If the congressmen felt free to deliberately use their voting power to express resentment at the chief executive, just how important is the foreign policy as pertaining to national security? And if they, as elected representatives of the people and presumably acquainted closely with the alleged major dangers now confronting our nation, chose to exercise their prerogative, wherein do they differ from the striking miners and other workers who have seen fit—whether rightly or wrongly is here of no conse-

quence—to cease employment until their demands were complied with?

Except in a more or less hazy way, these workers know little about the real foreign situation. The congressmen should know a great deal more and should act upon that knowledge without any "horse trading."

Nevertheless, up to the present time the great majority of the workers have accepted the policy that has been laid down by those in high governmental authority, and have given themselves and their skills to its accomplishment. Through their organizations they have generally swung into line without question. True, all has not been without friction. The democratic structure of the American Federation of Labor, in particular, built from the pattern of our own government, did not and does not lend itself to "crack down" methods from the top. One may trust that it never shall be so constituted.

Some of the actions of unions or their individual members may have been ill-advised, and even detrimental to forwarding the Administration foreign policy in its "all out" aid feature. Incidentally, it may be stated the workers have had little or nothing to do with establishing that policy. But we are not informed of any instance in which the unions or their representatives have attempted to openly defy the President and the nation in the manner which the congressmen are reported to have used when considering the Neutrality Act. John L. Lewis did not ask the Government to provide his organization with the union shop. He took advantage of a situation to secure such condition, and only asked to be let alone until he could accomplish it through economic strength of his union. That argument admittedly is splitting hairs in so far as the consequences of Lewis' action affect the defense program. But the record should be kept straight. Nor should such a statement of facts be considered as attempting in any manner to defend the Lewis "strategy." His method, however, is comparable to the one used by the southern congressmen, and any allies they may have had, to attain their ends when the President needed aid at a critical stage in what he declares is a policy best suited to the interests of the nation.

It is generally reported that in the South lies a great deal of the strength of the so-called "interventionist" group, which would place our nation as an active belligerent in Europe. Certainly a great deal of the President's support has come from its representatives. Union labor, to its sorrow, knows the South. The wages and living conditions there are well known. And the sponsorship and vociferous advocacy of anti-labor proposals at the present time by southern senators and congressmen, members of the dominant political party, is not going unobserved.

Labor was caught "in the middle" in the proposal to amend the Neutrality Act. Rather than suffer defeat on a measure affecting his foreign policy, the President apparently yielded to pressure from those who threatened. The purely domestic question of strikes had nothing whatever to do with the arming of American ships and sending them into the war zones. It required no communication from the President to inform any congressman of the President's attitude on the pending legislation. Any school child could have told them what the reply would be. But these congressmen did demand some kind of a statement on the labor question. It remains to be seen what they have actually secured from a practical standpoint.

One must feel apprehensive over any policy—no matter how noble its aim, or chimerical its fulfillment—if under any guise he is to be thrown overboard at the instigation of his known or his undisclosed enemies in order to forward such policy. Some of the congressmen who are demanding "crack down" legislation on labor at this time have been industriously engaged in the same tactics with or without an "emergency." They are not now deceiving anyone. But their latest methods are setting a bad pattern for the people as a whole to follow, and could boomerang.

Price Control and Wages

Effective price control legislation must be passed, to preserve the benefits of wage gains this year, the American Federation of Labor declares in its latest monthly economic survey.

At the same time, the Federation reiterates its strong opposition to wage control, again emphasizing that it has been demonstrated that wages can be increased without raising prices.

Reporting that wages are 16 per cent above pre-war levels; living costs up 9.6 per cent, and a further rise of 10 per cent is forecast before next spring, the Federation goes on to say:

Threat to Wage Gains

"The wage gains of this spring, which have brought thousands of workers closer to decent living standards, will be completely wiped out unless effective legislation makes price control possible. Voluntary controls have done much to slow the price rise, as is shown by the complete stop of the wholesale price rise in October. But this check on rising prices cannot be more than a temporary stop unless price controls are made effective by law."

Pay Control Assailed

"As we have repeatedly shown, price control legislation should place no control on wages," the Federation adds. "It is significant that in many industries where the largest wage increases have been granted since pre-war, prices have remained virtually stable or advanced only slightly, while profits are at high levels."

"In the following industries, all operating at good profit, prices in no case rose more than 8 per cent since pre-war, and in several cases there was no price rise at all or a small decline, while wage increases in the same period were as follows: Agricultural implements, 16 per cent; iron and steel, 15 per cent; automobiles, 13 per cent; tires, 11 per cent; structural steel, 14 per cent."

Price Rise Not Inevitable

"These figures prove again that wages can rise without necessitating a price increase. We repeat our advice to unions: Write Federation headquarters for a report on your employer's wage paying ability before entering negotiations."

The Federation gives another significant piece of advice to unions, saying:

"Note that the average wage increase in American factories has been 12 per cent from August, 1940, to August, 1941; the wage level has risen from 67 cents to 74½ cents an hour."

Are You Keeping Pace?

"If your wages have not risen by 7½ cents an hour you are not keeping pace with the general average. Living costs are up almost 8 per cent from last year (September) and a further rise of 10 per cent is expected by spring. You will need a substantial wage increase to maintain your present living standard."

Accidents, said to be largely due to inadequate safety precautions by employers, caused a loss of 187,500,000 man days in 1940. This loss is nearly thirty times as great as the man day losses from strikes last year, and as much as all strike losses in the past fourteen years combined, Department of Labor figures show.

Genuine optimism, vaulting ambition and the true Christmas spirit were indicated in the proposal by Mike Quill at the C.I.O. convention this week that the six vice-presidents of the organization repair to Washington for the purpose of lending aid to John L. Lewis in the coal-mine strike negotiations. Only trouble was failure to recognize that "assists" are never a part of the box score in the one-man brand of Lewis baseball. President Murray of the C.I.O. squelched the motion to send forth any innocents abroad, and perhaps saved a few scalps.

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.

LABOR OFFICIAL WARNS LOCAL EMPLOYERS OF DICTATORSHIP RESULTS

At last Friday evening's meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council, Secretary O'Connell read a communication which he had received from Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, in reference to the accusations made in an address by Almon E. Roth of the Employers' Council against trade union leaders. Secretary Vandeleur also points to and warns employers of the results which followed in Germany after union organizations were destroyed. The reading of the letter was with rapt attention on the part of the Council delegates, and the sentiments therein expressed were given approval. Text of the communication follows:

Any movement consisting of human beings is bound to be as frail or as strong, as wrong or as right, with more faults or greater virtue, depending upon the people comprising it and the social necessities motivating their actions. This is equally true of a social, fraternal or a commercial organization. No matter if it is a neighborhood club or a nation-wide enterprise, the organization and its merits must be judged by the function it performs—whether it is useful and therefore socially necessary, or harmful and should be destroyed.

True Test of an Organization

In testing the usefulness of an organization—and it would be even more so regarding a social movement—one cannot judge it by the personal behavior of one of its members, or, for that matter, of a hundred of them. Although it may be true that the personal actions of individual members of an organization will reflect upon it creditably or otherwise, yet in the final analysis they still do not determine the value or lack of value of such an organization. If this were not so, then the most sacred institutions of mankind long ago would have been hopelessly compromised because of the indiscretions and unprincipled conduct of some of its members.

There is not a grown-up man or woman who can deny this to be the case. No government, no church, no single social institution has been free of this danger. And it would be a terrible injustice, a violent abuse of all reason and ethics, to attack an organization because some of its members in the past or the present have acted in a manner that would bring discredit upon it.

Snap Judgment Injurious

It would be just as thoughtless, and in most cases irreparably injurious, to dismiss an organization or a social movement because of snap judgment, no matter what may have instigated it. Of those who are guilty of this, it is necessary to distinguish between the clown, who, like Westbrook Pegler, may be getting good pay for it, and the serious contender for power. A man like Pegler, when it comes right down to it, represents no one but himself and can hang on only as long as he can divert the interest of his readers from the serious problems that torment and drive them into what appears to be easy and accessible solutions—just as all quacks attract people more easily than men of science.

The Case in Point

But this is not true of a man who represents an organization of the most substantial and influential citizens of a community. And it is of such a person that I want to talk, because his views are influencing the majority of employers in San Francisco and throughout the State of California. Since the full implications of his views may not be too clear to the employers he is supposed to be representing, I feel it is imperative, and may serve a good cause, to drag them out into public view for closer inspection by all.

The man I am speaking of is Almon P. Roth, head of the Employers' Association of San Francisco.

Accusations Against Labor Leaders

In addressing some gathering only a short time ago, Mr. Roth denounced the leaders of the trade union movement, holding them responsible for continual industrial strife in our community, and accusing them of using strikes as a means of impressing their memberships with the necessity of keeping them in office.

Of course, we have been aware for some time of Mr. Roth's peculiar talent for making speeches suitable for the occasion. But be that as it may. Charging the labor leaders with being concerned with nothing but maintaining their own jobs, and giving that as the chief reason for the strikes that have occurred, is a piece of audacity that smells with the dankness of the Dark Ages.

That Mr. Roth should see only the employers' side, since they pay him and are, in fact, responsible for his present employment, is not to be wondered at. We do not question his right to approach the labor question from that side of the fence—the side on which his bread is buttered. Nor would we be accusing Mr. Roth of being motivated by any selfish reasons had he continued to earn his salary as an opponent of labor. But when he deliberately went out of

his way to attack the labor movement and the working class as a whole, trying to conceal it as an attack only on the leaders of organized labor, then it is high time to dig up the real purpose behind Mr. Roth's whole strategy.

To say that it is "dirty pool" of Mr. Roth to act this way is not our way of fighting. We can take hard blows and have experienced many a dirty blow. We also know how to repay kind with kind. And when Mr. Roth speaks of labor leaders as being concerned only with perpetuating themselves in their jobs, then we think it is in order to ask Mr. Roth just where his job would be if there were no unions and disagreements between them and the employers' organizations.

What Would Happen?

In fact, Mr. Roth can have a job only so long as the employers find use for his services. Since he is allegedly being paid to adjust matters between the employers and the employees in such a way that they are always favorable to the employers, what would happen if there were no disagreements for him to be concerned about in behalf of his employers? Mr. Roth would very likely be out of a job.

So by the very same logic that Mr. Roth uses in accusing the labor leaders of being responsible for all the strikes and disturbances, he himself could be charged with being responsible for fomenting trouble so he could justify his job in the eyes of his employers.

Questions Submitted

If Mr. Roth were capable of reasoning a little more fairly, if not more cleverly, he would not have led with his chin this way. And while we are still on this point, we would like to ask this crusader for the "Sixty Families" a few questions:

Isn't it true that the employers are organized?

Isn't it true that the labor movement has never challenged this right of the employers?

Isn't it true that the laws of this land guarantee the right of the workingmen and women of this country to organize for the protection of their own interests?

If the employers are organized—and much more strongly than the employees, and with greater resources—to protect their interests, it is because they are concerned solely with cheap labor and hours and working conditions that will bring the biggest profits. Then why haven't the workers the right to fight for decent wages, and humane hours and working conditions?

We could ask many more questions of Mr. Roth which would be just as embarrassing, if not more so. We would also like to point out at this time that we have never questioned the right of the employers to hire Mr. Roth (although we do have opinions about it); so why does Mr. Roth question the right of the members of the unions to employ the people they want to represent them?

Trend of Words and Deeds

Because, as I intend to show later, Mr. Roth is not chiefly concerned with the labor leaders, as he tries to make it appear, but with the elimination of the entire labor movement, and his words as well as his deeds have all tended in that direction.

Since Mr. Roth has had a university education, and was connected in some administrative way with Stanford University, he must surely know, or at least have read, of the experience in Germany of Mr. Thyssen, the man who financed Hitler's National Socialist party, only to have his properties and wealth expropriated later by the very same party he helped to put in control, and still later to be exiled from his own homeland, and now variously reported to be in some concentration camp, or dead.

Drawing a Comparison

Because Mr. Roth, himself, has raised the real issue, which is his preference for nazism, since he is opposed to the existence of trade unions, I want to draw a comparison between some of the German Mr. Roths and Stanford's. No matter how clever Mr. Roth may consider himself to be, he is only adding insult to injury if he thinks he has hoodwinked a baker's dozen of unionists into believing that his attack on the labor leaders was not an attack on the right of the workers to have their own trade unions.

Everyone knows, or should know, that where there are no trade unions there you will find dictatorship rule. That is true of every totalitarian country in the world. In other words, the existence of free trade unions in a country distinguishes that country from the dictator nations in that it has a democratic form of government. Mr. Roth cannot deny this, and should know it if he spent his time usefully when he was studying at the university.

Sign of Minority Rule

Just as sniffing is usually the sign of a cold, so just as certainly is the absence of trade unionism in a country the sign of dictatorship, fascism, nazism and other forms of cruel minority rule.

In Germany, the employers were faced with an extremely critical situation which was fast reaching a climax at the end of 1932. Many spokesmen representing a large section of the German capitalists felt and thought in the same manner as Mr. Roth does now. They expressed these opinions and feelings in an article published in the summer of 1932 in one of the journals of German heavy industry. I want to quote just a portion of this article so as to convey the similarity in their point of view and Mr. Roth's:

An Expression from Germany

"... The possibility of a liberal social policy for monopoly capitalism is conditioned by the existence of an automatic mechanism for the creation of divisions in the working class. A capitalist regime which adopts a liberal social policy must not only be entirely parliamentary, it must also be based on Social Democracy and must allow Social Democracy to have sufficient gains to record; a capitalist regime which puts an end to these gains must also sacrifice parliamentarism and Social Democracy, must create a substitute for Social Democracy and pass over to a social policy of constraint.

"The process of this transition, in which we are at the moment, for the reason that the economic crisis has perforce blotted out the gains referred to, has to pass through the acutely dangerous stage when, with the wiping out of these gains, the mechanism for the creation of divisions in the working class which depended on them also ceases to function, the working class moves in the direction of communism, and the capitalist rule approaches the emergency stage of military dictatorship. ... The only safeguard from this acute stage is if the division and holding back of the working class, which the former mechanism can no longer adequately maintain, is carried out by other and more direct methods. In this lie the positive opportunities and tasks of National Socialism. ...

"Policy of Constraint"

"If National Socialism succeeds in bringing the trade unions into a social policy of constraint, as Social Democracy formerly succeeded in bringing them into a liberal policy, then National Socialism would become the bearer of one of the functions essential to the future of capitalist rule and must necessarily find its place in the State and social system. The danger of a State capitalist or even socialistic development, which is often urged against such an incorporation of the trade unions under National Socialist leadership, will in fact be avoided precisely by these means. ... There is no third course between a reconsolidation of capitalist rule and the communist revolution."

Made the Wrong Choice

Whether we agree with the views expressed in this article or not is beside the point. The main thing is that these employers decided to choose Hitler and his program of government as the best way to hang on to their wealth and property. And this program depended on the existence or the elimination of trade unions. They chose the latter—Hitler's way—and now it is an established fact that they have chosen wrong. I am sure that if the German employers had a chance to do it all over again they would take any other course but the one they did.

After studying this evidence, the similarity between the position of this large section of German employers and that of Mr. Roth's should strike everyone. Mr. Roth also chooses to prefer and advocate a policy to constrain the workingmen, to eliminate the unions, and to abolish parliamentarism and throttle democracy. No one can deny at this late date, and judging from the experience we have had, that there is only one conclusion to such a policy—DICTATORSHIP!

Should Heed Warning Signal

It happened in every European nation that permitted itself to be guided by the same counsel that Mr. Roth is now trying to sell to his employers and to employers in general.

Mr. Roth's persistence in this respect should touch off a warning signal to the employers he is supposed to represent. He is being paid to lessen disagreements and strife between them and their employees, but his attitude and ideas are certainly not conducive to such an end. And if this is the case—and I cannot see how any fair and broadminded employer can deny it in view of the facts—Mr. Roth is not the man for the job he now has.

There is one and only one inescapable conclusion to be arrived at after analyzing Mr. Roth's utterances and actions—and that is that Mr. Roth seems to have been bitten by the vicious bug of dictatorship. And one would not be out of order to ask Mr. Roth if he does not aspire to be the boss, not only of the employees, but of the employers as well!

Faternally,

EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary.

"Big Five" Brotherhoods Set Date to Call Strike

Executives of the "Big Five" operating railroad brotherhoods have set December 7 as the beginning of a nation-wide strike in support of their demands for a 30 per cent wage increase. Calling of the strike followed rejection of recommendations by the President's emergency board for settlement of the controversy.

On Staggered Basis

In the absence of further presidential intervention the actual walkout is scheduled to begin on a staggered basis, with men on one-third of the railroads in the East, one-third of the roads in the West and one-third in the Southeast quitting work on December 7. Under the call, employees would go out on a second third in each of the three areas on December 8 and the rest on December 9, making the strike complete. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe are among the lines included for the strike call in the first twenty-four hours.

In rejecting the emergency board's recommendation, the operating brotherhoods wrote President Roosevelt:

Protest to President

"Railroad workers who are loyal, faithful employees, and to a man staunch, true Americans, have a perfect right to be righteously indignant and dissatisfied with the emergency board's recommendation.

"Railroad employees who are entitled to a square deal and a decent increase regard the recommendation of a 7½ per cent temporary pay bonus in November, 1941, as an insult.

"They say that it reflects no credit whatever on 'the five wrong men' who sent the report to the President, and it is wholly unacceptable to men who have served faithfully and have waited patiently since 1938 for wage recognition."

Another Group Rejects Proposal

On Friday last the fourteen non-operating railroad unions also rejected the compromise settlement which the emergency board had recommended in answer to their request for wage increases. The board had suggested a 13½ per cent increase for the 900,000 union workers in this group.

President Roosevelt called a White House conference this week among labor officials, railroad executives and federal officials in an attempt to bring about

an adjustment of the railroad wage controversy and prevent the scheduled strike. George Harrison of the Railway Clerks and Abe Johnston of the Locomotive Engineers were labor representatives mentioned as participating in the conference. Senator Mead of New York was also present, it being stated that he had studied the railroad situation extensively and is "thoroughly informed" on the current dispute. The conference was scheduled to meet again today (Friday).

AIR LINE EMPLOYEES MOVE HERE

The population of San Francisco and the peninsula jumped up by approximately 150 persons last week as groups of United Air Lines stewardesses, pilots, meteorologists and other operating personnel moved here from across the bay. The occasion was the completion of the administration building unit of the \$1,000,000 maintenance base now under construction at San Francisco airport by United and the City of San Francisco. More than 350 other United operations employees will come here when the balance of the maintenance base is completed next March.

Meet with Conciliator in Department Store Strike

Monsignor Francis J. Haas, special conciliator from the U. S. Department of Labor, arrived in San Francisco the latter part of last week upon an assignment to attempt an adjustment of the controversy between local department stores and Department Store Clerks' Union No. 1100 and the organizations affiliated with that union in the dispute.

Upon his arrival Monsignor Haas almost immediately entered upon the duties intrusted to him and began a series of conferences. These conferences were held with the contending parties separately and they were also brought together. The policy, however, has been to maintain silence as to the nature and results of the various meetings, and up until Wednesday afternoon no statement had been made to the public by Monsignor Haas, the unions or the employers in relation to the negotiations.

The only development of the week, which occurred just prior to the arrival in the city of Monsignor Haas, was the action of the union in extending the strike to include the Sears Roebuck store. The union announced that more than 90 per cent of the eligible employees of the firm had responded to the call. Previous to this action the only store against which a strike was called, and was being picketed, was The Emporium.

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Oakland Unions Organize Fight Against Slave Bill

A well attended meeting of business agents of Oakland unions, held last Tuesday, and addressed by Secretary Vandeleur, of the California State Federation, moved into high gear in that area the campaign against Slave Bill 877 and the giving of financial support for "This Is Our America" radio program sponsored by the Federation.

After a discussion of the significance of both campaigns and their importance to the labor movement, committees were appointed to take charge of the various activities to assure the success of both drives.

Headquarters have been opened from which the committees will operate to awaken the interest of all members of trade unions in these two vitally important labor activities, as well as to line up the locals to support them.

A committee has been formed to contact all of the unions and explain to them the scope of Slave Bill 877, and what is needed to prevent it from becoming a law. The work that has already been done, and what the California State Federation plans to do, will all be reported to the unions.

Speakers will be furnished to all unions in the Oakland area that request them, and they will explain any and all phases of the drive to defeat Slave Bill 877 and make possible the continuance of labor's half-hour on the air every Monday night during the coming year with "This Is Our America."

Question Voting Rights Of Mare Island Workres

One of the most serious problems facing organized labor is its campaign to keep Slave Bill 877 from becoming a law, as well as to elect senators and assemblymen to the next State Legislature who are friends of labor rather than enemies, is the fact that the right to vote of thousands of workers employed in the Mare Island navy yard is at present in jeopardy.

Most of these workers live in homes built by U. S. Government funds, and that is the reason given for denying these citizens the right to vote, despite the fact that those living in Government homes outside of Mare Island are paying regular rent. The exact status of the voting privilege of these citizens is, however, yet to be determined.

State Federation of Labor officials declared that no stone will be left unturned to have the matter settled. As a first step, an opinion from Attorney General Warren will be secured.

WATSON, OF AUSTRALIA, DEAD

John Christian Watson, who became the first Labor Prime Minister of Australia, in 1904, passed away on Tuesday of this week. He was 74 years of age.

ROAD DEATHS DOUBLE WAR LOSSES

For every person killed in Britain by enemy action since the war began, two have lost their lives in highway accidents. In the second year of the conflict 10,073 fatalities were listed. The peacetime average was 6500 annually.

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Statement by Roosevelt to Negotiators in Coal Strike

At the White House conference on Friday of last week when President Roosevelt urged representatives of the "captive" coal mines and those of the mine workers to make continued effort to adjust their differences he made a statement to the conferees, which statement was later released to the press.

The President first spoke of the international situation, of phases of the defense program relating thereto, the necessity of continuing the program at top speed, and pointed out that cessation of coal production for steel plants would slow up production of war materials. He then continued:

Obligation of Office

"Because it is essential to national defense that the necessary coal production be continued and not stopped, it is therefore the indisputable obligation of the President to see that this is done.

"In spite of what some people say, I seek always to be a constitutional President.

"If legislation becomes necessary toward this end, the Congress of the United States will without any question pass such legislation. And, as some of you know, the pressure on me to ask for legislation during the past couple of months, for one reason or another, has been not only constant, but it has been very heavy.

Offers Suggestions

"I am telling you this with absolutely no element of threat. To this conference I am stating a simple fact, therefore, that you will work out some method for the continued production of coal.

"I regard to the collective bargaining, which I am asking you to resume at the end of this meeting, I have two suggestions for you to consider.

"The first is that you continue negotiations, with hope that you can arrive at a conclusion, and that if you do not arrive at a conclusion, you will submit the point, or points at issue to an arbiter, or arbiters, or anybody else with any other name, and that in the meantime coal production continue.

"The second is that you consider other methods relating to employment. As I understand it, the wage question and the check-off are not involved in this at all.

Won't Force Closed Shop

"I tell you frankly that the Government of the United States will not order, nor will Congress pass legislation ordering a so-called closed shop.

"It is true that by agreement between employers and employees in many plants of various industries the closed shop is now in operation. This is a result of the legal collective bargaining and not of Government compulsion on employers or employees. It is also true that 95 per cent or more of the employees in these particular mines belong to the United Mine Workers' Union.

"Too Much Like Hitler"

"The Government will never compel this 5 per cent to join the union by a Government decree. That would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor."

The President concluded by asking—"I never threaten," he said—the mine owners' and workers' representatives to continue conferences in an attempt to reach an agreement, over Saturday and Sunday and to report to him on Monday. These conferences were futile, and the strike followed.

One of the little anomalies of history is that Paul Revere did the whole stretch on his famous ride without hitting a single pedestrian.

William H. Hansen Manager
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CALIFORNIA CITIES RANK HIGH

Recent surveys of automobile registration in cities of more than 100,000 population show that Sacramento and Long Beach, Calif., and Miami, Fla., have the most passenger cars on a population basis. Sacramento was found to have one car for every 2.5 persons; Long Beach one for every 2.8 persons; Miami one car for every 2.9 persons.

SENATOR NORRIS TO RETIRE

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska has announced that he is going to retire when his term ends next year. He will be 81 years old on his next birthday and has served in Congress continuously nearly forty years, having been elected to the House in 1902 and elevated to the Senate in 1913. He is the only Senator remaining of the small group that voted against the declaration of war in 1917. Up to the present time he has supported President Roosevelt's foreign policy. In announcing his coming retirement Senator Norris said: "I'm all in. I'm wearing out. I couldn't do my work properly, and I would be ashamed to take my salary."

Labor Commissioner's Report

During October the office of State Labor Commissioner Carrasco received 2229 complaints of alleged violations of the labor laws. Of these, 1713 were for failure to pay wages and the remainder concerned violations of the labor laws relating to the eight-hour day for women, child labor, employment agencies, weekly day-of-rest, sanitation and ventilation, and collective bargaining wage rates.

Criminal prosecutions were instituted against 76 labor law violators and 15 civil suits were filed to recover unpaid wages.

In October deputy commissioners made 661 inspections of places of employment, bringing the total number of inspections for the first ten months to more than 5000.

House Labor Committee Members Visit England

W. Averell Harriman, U. S. lease-lend co-ordinator at London, departed last week for Lisbon aboard the Atlantic Clipper along with five congressmen who are en route to England to study war conditions and needs.

The congressmen are Joseph C. Baldwin and W. Sterling Cole of New York, William S. Hill of Colorado, Melvin J. Maas and Richard P. Gale of Minnesota.

"We want to see for ourselves how lease-lend is working, what the civil defense of England and the war effort in general are like," Baldwin asserted. "Representative Hill and myself, as members of the Labor Committee, are particularly interested in how the Government is handling the labor situation in England and how strikes are prevented or handled."

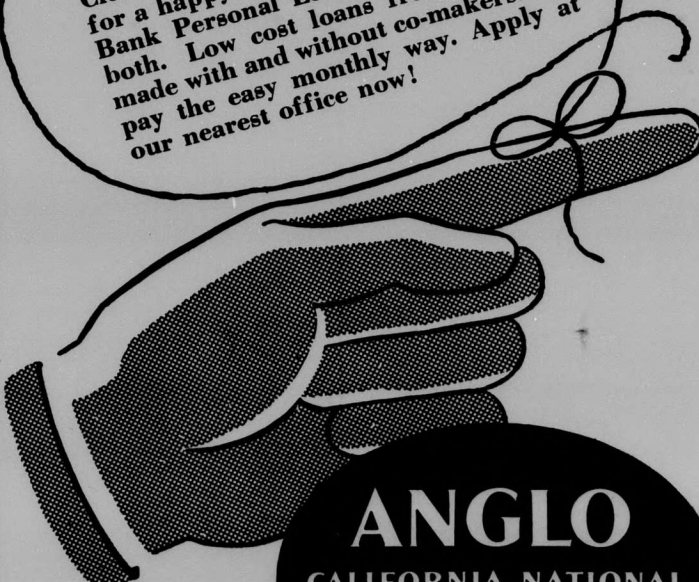
Each of the congressmen above mentioned is a Republican. On the vote in the House last week on amendment of the Neutrality Act to permit arming of ships and carrying of cargoes through battle zones, Congressmen Baldwin and Cole were recorded as voting for the amendment and Congressmen Hill, Maas and Gale against. They will spend eighteen days in England, but are not an official body and are going as guests of the New York City daily newspaper, *PM*.

CALIFORNIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

California's balance in the Unemployment Fund reached a peak at the close of business October 31, when \$203,115,222 was credited to this state for the payment of unemployment insurance. This is the highest total ever reached in connection with the fund, collection for which started January 1, 1936. Net receipts to the fund since its inception have totaled \$375,000,000, including \$12,000,000 interest, with disbursements totaling \$172,000,000.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

The turkey dinner given last Saturday evening at Red Men's hall by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Typographical Union was a great success, around seventy auxiliary members and printers being served plentiful helpings of turkey and everything that goes with that bird. At the conclusion of the dinner most of the diners sat back and engaged in a gabfest, and some whiled away the evening dancing. We will welcome a repetition of this affair.

On Thursday night of last week at the Olympic hotel, on Eddy street, members of the allied trades and guests sat down for an evening of feasting and a general get-together which will be long remembered. This annual dinner sponsored by the Allied Printing Trades Council has in past years been a stag affair. This year the delegates were invited to bring their wives and guests, and the result was that about half of those in attendance were women. Principal speakers for the evening were L. A. Ireland, secretary of the Employing Printers' Association; Secretary John O'Connell of the Central Labor Council, and Sheriff Dan Murphy of the Pressmen's Union.

C. O. Bagley of Sacramento Typographical Union was a visitor in the city over the week-end, and was in attendance at union meeting last Sunday. Mr. Bagley is a member of No. 46's scale committee.

C. E. Mertins of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel, who has been ill for the past two months, left for the Union Printers' Home last Sunday evening. For three weeks before leaving for the Home he was confined in Mount Zion hospital, part of this time under an oxygen tent.

D. W. McAleese, foreman of the *Wall Street Journal*, is back on the job again after a vacation of three months spent in the East.

L. L. Hottman, president of Sacramento Typographical Union, was in attendance at last Sunday's meeting of the union. He says No. 46 is appealing the arbitration award recently handed down in that city in connection with the newspaper scale.

It is reported that J. E. Vernor of the *Chronicle* chapel, now stationed with Company A, 503rd Parachute Battalion, at Fort Benning, Ga., has made his fifth parachute jump, which automatically promotes him to the rank of full-fledged 'chutist, with a substantial raise in pay. He is at present visiting in Chicago while on furlough.

Don Stauffer, former president of No. 21 and now secretary of San Mateo Typographical Union, came up from the peninsula city last Sunday to attend No. 21's meeting.

Involved in an auto accident on Thursday of last week, Jean Bardsley, daughter of J. W. Bardsley of the *Wall Street Journal*, is confined to her home with injuries to her arm, and numerous bruises.

O. J. Jenks of the *Recorder* day side returned to work on Monday after an illness which necessitated his absence for seven weeks. After a complete rest he is greatly improved.

The latest returns from Indianapolis on proposition No. 1, voted on at the November 5 election, show a majority in favor of 9852. The total vote reported was 32,542 for to 22,690 against. Starting with January 1, the pension payment to our members will be increased \$2 per week. Some 6500 members will be benefited by passage of this proposition. Final figures were not available on the second proposition, which provides that the executive council shall pass on all contracts covering the *Typographical Journal*, but according to unofficial reports it received a favorable vote of five to one.

E. H. Cleveland, a pensioner member of No. 21, dropped dead Tuesday morning on the steps of the Swallow Printing Company, 243 Front street, where he had been working part time. A native of Indiana, he was born at Warsaw in that state on December 20, 1875, and was initiated into San Francisco Typographical Union in 1904. He had retired three years ago. Surviving are his wife, Lillian M., and a daughter,

who reside at 3012 Sixtieth avenue, Oakland. At this writing no funeral arrangements had been made.

From "Who's Who in the Composing Room" we learn that A. F. ("Art") Stanley, mechanical superintendent of the Los Angeles *Daily News*, is in Queen of Angels hospital in the southern city, where he had undergone a major operation. Stanley was formerly a member of No. 21, leaving here in 1923.

Tune in on KFRC at 8 p. m. Monday evening, November 24, and every Monday at the same time thereafter, for the labor program, "This Is Our America." This program is a 30-minute dramatization of labor's rights, the personnel of which is furnished by the Screen Actors' Guild and the Musicians' Union, and is financed by local unions throughout California.

Shopping News Chapel Notes

By G. E. Mitchell, Jr.

Walter Robin, freshman apprentice, having enlisted in the U. S. Navy "for the duration," is now in San Diego for preliminary training. Immediately prior to starting work Tuesday night, November 12, the composing room personnel as well as other employees of the *Shopping News* were called together for the purpose of speeding Walter happily on his way. After a few well-chosen words of loyalty to one's country as well as informing Walter of the host of friends he had made since his brief entry into the craft, a complete shaving equipment case was presented by the chairman. Besides this Walter was informed that Foreman Stuck had authorized the chairman to announce that two weeks' pay would be Walter's when he applied for it.

Passed by the censor is the news that Andy Cuthbertson's son, Andy Jr., was aboard the S.S. President Coolidge which recently sailed from this city enroute to an unknown destination in the Pacific. This news was received from Honolulu shortly after Andy Jr. visited his uncle, a member of Honolulu union.

Charlie Cantrell's son, Jack, now stationed at Point Arguello, was the recipient recently of a check for \$15 from the Beech-Nut "Don't Be Personal" Quiz Program. Jack sent in a question which was used on the program Friday, November 7.

The Alex Duffer Printing Company, owners and part occupiers of the building in which the *Shopping News* is produced, have relinquished all contracts on letterpress printing, and will henceforth confine their activities to the offset method. . . . It is understood some of the publications formerly printed by Duffer's will hereafter be handled by the James H. Barry Company, who will also move to their plant some of the equipment used in production.

"State prisons shouldn't be wholly looked upon as disciplinary institutions. Rehabilitation of wayward individuals is the policy of so-called penal institutions, nowadays. As an example, we had, among our 4500 inmates, one who was almost constantly 'in durance vile' . . . in 'solitary' most of the time. . . . we found a place for this man by letting him make finger rings out of discarded toothbrushes. Now he is one of our model inmates . . . and seems perfectly satisfied." Such were the remarks of Warden Duffy of San Quentin prison when he visited the composing room recently. A recent installation in the prison printing office, by the Mergenthaler Company, made a place for an obsolete font of matrices held by the *Shopping News*. The warden made a personal call to the composing room to pick up these matrices. In answer to the inquiry, "How many union printers are incarcerated in the state institution?" the warden informed the writer that "the members of the International Typographical Union may well be proud of the fact union printers are as scarce as hens' teeth."

What! Another Smith? Yep, 's a fact! The chapel roster, prior to November showed Colonel Smith, Howard Smith, and Rollin Smith. Now we have another Smith, and, ironically enough, his initials are O. O.! A brief spurt previous to Thanksgiving necessitated a lobster shift; every slip on the board was covered and among those who dropped in recently and caught on are: Steve James, Bill Clement, Tod Hecker, Fred Kuhlman, O. S. Smith, C. E. Dougherty, Carl Ludwig, Al Clarke, Earl Meade and Howard Kay.

From Frank Sherman in Veterans' Facility in Palo Alto comes a copy of *The Live Oak*, a publication is-

sued from the printing office in that institution. The publication is set completely by hand, body and text matter set in 8-point and leaded. A perusal of the publication brings back memories of "the good old days" when kerosene lamps, wooden racks, piece work, the "office towel," chewing tobacco, and good, cheap whiskey were the dominant words in the printers' vocabulary, as well as a few other choice words too "elegant" to mention here, some of which still survive.

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

S.F.W.A. held its regular monthly meeting last Tuesday evening. Following so closely upon the special meeting for W.I.A. referendum, and also the gathering of the clan for that grand home-cooked turkey dinner last Saturday night, the session was not long. The membership gave a vote of thanks to the entertainment and ways and means committees for the successful dinner they put on. It was mighty good and there was plenty for all. Incidentally the turkeys were dressed and cooked by Mrs. Mable Skinner and Mrs. Myrtle Bardsley.

Members were glad to see the smiling face of Mrs. Bertha Bailey, guide, once more among us. Mrs. Bailey has recovered from her operation of October 15, but is still unable to do heavy work.

For the benefit of those unable to attend, and pay next quarter's dues, this reminder is given: Dues must reach the international on or before December 1. They may be mailed to Secretary Selma C. Keylich at 2805 Van Ness avenue.

Mrs. Ernest M. Stone, who entered St. Francis hospital October 27, was taken home November 18. No details were obtainable at this writing. Probably no visitors should call until we hear that it is permissible.

Mrs. Julia M. Donelin, who was in the hospital for a rest and general checkup, from November 9 until November 15, is up and about the house part of every day. Her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William Welding, came up from their home at Millbrae to keep house for Mr. Donelin during Mrs. Donelin's absence, and to take care of Mrs. Donelin after her return home. They will cook the festive bird at the Donelin home.

Should your correspondent attempt to report the turkey dinners given by members or enjoyed by members in the homes of others, it would require several columns, as most members are either entertaining or being entertained. So a general Thanksgiving greeting from all to all seems more in order.

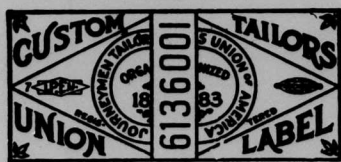
The auxiliary is in receipt of information that Secretary I. M. Ornburn of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will deliver a radio address on November 25 (next Tuesday) from 11:15 to 11:30 p. m., E.S.T., over the Red network of the National Broadcasting Company. Secretary Ornburn will speak upon the union label in reference to Christmas buying. Auxiliary members are urged to keep in mind the information here given.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

Just in case you may possibly forget: The November tournament will be held at El Camino golf course on Sunday, November 30. That's just a week away—so make your plans now. Tee time is 10:30 o'clock, and the tournament will be played, rain or shine. This will be almost your last chance to play El Camino, as this course, too, has been sold, and houses will soon be built upon the site. "Curley" Vesey, the pro, and manager of El Camino, promises us a fine time, and has arranged a special rate for our golf and for lunches. Too, it will be your last chance to improve your eclectic scores, as the tournament will close the eclectic. Green fees will be only \$1, with the usual 50-cent entry fee. A hole-in-one contest will also be on the program. How can you miss?

Chairman Nicholson of the eclectic tournament committee has compiled the scores to date, and these include the October tournament. As you will see, they are very close, and a birdie or a par or two on November 30 will make lots of difference. Here are the five leaders in each class: Championship—C. W. Nicholson, 59-11-48; Chas. Forst, 61-12-49; Vic Lansberry, 62-13-49; Ron Cameron, 60-9-51; Ralph Iusi, 60-7-53. Class A—George Gallick, 60-16-44; Fred Leach, 65-20-45; Earl Mead, 66-19-47; Chas. Russell, 64-16-48; Howard Watson, 66-17-49. Class B—Ed. Wynkoop, 69-25-44; Al Teel, 71-27-44; Emile Plumtree, 73-29-44; J. L. Bartlett, 74-29-45; Larry Ullo, 74-28-46. Class C—Tim Godfrey, 74-30-44; J. A.

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Tappendorf, 79-30-49; Luke Lansberry, 80-30-50; E. A. Murphy, 94-30-64; Ray Moore, 120-30-90.

As said before, these scores are very close. Class B's three leaders are all tied up with net 44's. Naturally, low gross will win in case of a tie, but a couple of good holes will make a lot of difference on November 30. Class A has only one stroke separating the leaders, and the same is true of the championship class.

OFF THE FAIRWAY—George Gallick does a swell job of representing the S.F.U.P.G.A. Last year he was the winner in his flight of the city championship tournament. This year he won the 7th flight championship of the Harding Park Golf Club and will be one of the proud lads to be presented with a trophy at a dinner dance on Saturday night. Both George and his brother, Larry, were entered in the Richmond city matches—but in this case, it's Larry we're pulling for, as George took a trouncing in his first match on Sunday. Larry won his, 2-1. Vic Lansberry had a see-saw time, but finally lost his match on the 20th.

Time and tide will wait for no man—at least that's the way we have heard it; but the stork waited for one of our members to finish a round of golf—at least that's the way we heard it! . . . That Ben Apte-Roy Donovan match every Saturday at Sharp is something; but when they deliberately try to get birdies (mud hens) with their drivers off the 9th, then they are really trying to be sharpshooters. . . . Saw Arthur Barlesi playing with Frank Smith. Smith four-putted the 8th, we are sure. Wonder what was on his mind? Wish we could have had him on the hook on Saturday—bet he was a cinch. Mouse-meat is plentiful these days, however—and Berkeley mouse-meat is sure good. . . . Howard Watson was a visitor at Harding on Sunday—but he ain't talking. Congratulations to Larry Ullo and his bride. Tip to wifie: How to make husband happy—send him out to El Camino on November 30. See you all then.

BUT DORA SCORES AGAIN

"Well, Dora, there's someone even dumber than you." "Who is it?" "A chap I met. He's so dumb he thinks a football coach has got four wheels." "Well, how many has it got?"

Federation of Teachers No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The next regular meeting of Local 61 will be held in the auditorium of the Health Center building, from 4 to 6 o'clock, Monday, November 24. We hope to have a report from our delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Teachers at that time. The delegates chosen by Local 61 were D. J. O'Brien and L. S. Gerlough. As Mr. O'Brien is unable to attend, Mrs. Rebecca Gladstein was selected as alternate.

G. C. Jones, chairman of the organization committee, discussed with Miss Ruth Dodds, regional vice-president, some plans for our local membership campaign. Miss Dodds was in San Francisco last Saturday to attend our luncheon in honor of H. I. Christie, Board of Education member, and the meeting of the northern branch executive of the California State Federation of Teachers.

At the branch executive meeting, we received copies of the report of a pre-convention committee which had met in Palo Alto, presented its findings to the southern branch executive on November 8, and now gave us the result of both their meetings and the recommendations of the southern branch. The following general principles were acceptable to both branches and deserve careful study:

"We recognize in the current international conflict and the national efforts to prepare American defense certain tendencies which vitally affect the educational policies and the welfare of teachers, pupils, and the entire educational community and structure. The maintenance of educational standards and services, and of the freedom of teachers to deal with current

problems objectively are vital to the preservation of American democracy, and must not be set aside even temporarily. The enemies of free democratic education have always been prone to utilize national emergencies as a cloak for their attacks upon the schools. As a union it is our duty to insist not only upon the maintenance of standards but upon their extension and improvement as a safeguard against the dangers of fascist-like tendencies from without and within."

BAKERY UNIONS MERGE

Locals 164 and 507 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, New York City, which organizations have frequently been at odds in the last thirty years, in Harlem and the Bronx, have voted to merge.

VISITING LECTURER

Announcement is made that August Claessens, acting national secretary of the Social Democratic Federation, will speak at 1057 Steiner street, next Monday, November 24, at 9 p. m., under auspices of the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyseum. His subject will be "The Defense of Democracy Here and Abroad." The announcement, which is made by Maurice Green, states that the visiting speaker was a member of the New York Legislature in 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1922, and has also been an instructor at the Rand School as well as for the I.L.G.W.U. On the same evening, preceding the lecture, the Social Democratic Federation of San Francisco will hold a conference supper at 6:30 o'clock, also a lunch, at noon, and reservations for each should be made today (Friday) by phoning Montrose 8148.

Boyden to Head Civilian Defense Speakers' Group

Henry F. Boyen, widely known as a civic leader and orator, has accepted the post of director of the speakers' bureau, a division of the public information service of the San Francisco Civilian Defense Council. Announcement of Boyen's appointment and acceptance was made by Mayor Rossi.

Under the leadership of Boyen, speakers will be recruited and trained to tell the story of San Francisco's plan of civilian defense. These speakers will then be assigned to answer calls for qualified men and women to speak before civic groups, clubs, lodges and neighborhood gatherings.

The registration of volunteers for civilian defense work began last week and is conducted at the various fire and police stations of the city, and will continue on a 24-hour basis until more than 25,000 citizens have volunteered for training as air raid wardens, auxiliary police, auxiliary fire fighters, or the eleven other divisions of civilian defense work.

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The November meeting of No. 18 was well attended. It was one full of "pep" and ready to go. Besides acceptance of officers' and scale committee's reports, considerable routine business was transacted. There was free and open debate on matters coming before the union, with every one having his say who cared to, which signifies No. 18 to be no rubber-stamp, bloc-voting organization. Naturally, a clash of minds develops ideas, clarifying issues which in the final analysis develops policies. Proving, as has always been the case, that the San Francisco union functions along democratic lines.

Looks like "happy days are here again" for the third vice-president of the I.T.U., Thomas Martin, president of the M.T.D.U. Though no official reports have been received of proceedings of the M.T.D.U. convention, or what, if anything, M.T.D.U. officers have accomplished for their working members, yet the third vice-president, as shown by the annual reports of I.T.U. officers, was on the I.T.U. payroll for \$2,818.41. And very likely on the M.T.D.U. payroll for approximately \$1000 or more. So the continuance of the Mailer injunction, with but one group of mailer members voting for president of the M.T.D.U., who automatically becomes third vice-president of the I.T.U., costs the I.T.U. a pretty penny of the "coin of the realm." But that's not the only cost to the I.T.U. For the M.T.D.U. officers have a controlled, bloc-voting membership in the neighborhood of some 3000 votes, which, as every thinking member should know, is never "sneezed at" by certain candidates for I.T.U. offices, which may account for salary, "services to, at, in," as shown by reports of I.T.U. officers in the July Journal, of the Mailer president.

No. 18's vote in the November 5 referendum on Proposition No. 1: Yes 39, No 35; on Proposition No. 2: Yes 42, No 30. The vote reported to I.T.U. headquarters, according to a press report, shows 32,542 for the pension proposition to 22,690 against. It is also understood that Proposition No. 2 will carry by a ratio approximating five to one.

Sympathy is extended Robert Wilson and wife in the passing of Mrs. Wilson's mother, Mrs. Louisa Whiteman, of Watsonville, at the ripe age of 80 years.

Frank C. Lee, recently confined at San Francisco hospital in a run-down condition of health, is reported as convalescent.

John Fassotti of Seattle, accompanied by his wife and two children, was a recent visitor.

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S. F. Labor Council

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 214. Labor Temple Headquarters phone MAket 6304. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday Evening, November 14, 1941

Meeting called to order at 8:10 o'clock by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, November 14, 1941.) Called to order at 7 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary labels, and to be American citizens: Fish Cannery Workers of the Pacific, Agnes Tuoto. Furniture Workers No. 1541, John B. Oddone. Meeting adjourned at 8 p. m. Delegates obligated and seated.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council, November 6, 1941. Card of appreciation, acknowledging flowers, from the family of our late brother, Joseph H. Ault. Report of the General Labor Division of the Citizens' Power Committee. From Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362, withdrawing their complaint against the Simplicity Pattern Company, 109 New Montgomery street, and thanking Secretary O'Connell and Brother Ted White for their assistance in the settlement of this matter. From the joint San Francisco Parlor N.S.G.W. and N.D.G.W., Homeless Children Committee, thanking the Council for its contribution and inclosing tickets for their annual ball to be held November 22. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor, dated November 11. From the Stanislaus County Labor Council, asking financial support and continued interest on the part of other sections of the labor movement.

Communication—From Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary, California State Federation of Labor, giving a very interesting and comprehensive picture of Mr. Almon Roth of the Employers' Council, who, in addressing some gathering only a short time ago, denounced the leaders of the trade union movement, holding them responsible for continual industrial strife in our community, and accusing them of using strikes as a means of impressing their memberships

with the necessity of keeping them in office. . . . "We have never questioned the right of the employers to hire Mr. Roth, although we do have opinions about it, so why does Mr. Roth question the right of the members of the unions to employ the people they want to represent them?" . . . "Mr. Roth is not chiefly concerned with the labor leaders, as he tries to make it appear, but with the elimination of the entire labor movement, and his words as well as his deeds have all tended in that direction." [See letter of Secretary Vandeleur, here referred to, in full on another page of this paper.] Motion that this Council concur in the sentiments expressed by the California State Federation of Labor; carried.

Forwarded to the California State Federation of Labor: For the state-wide radio broadcast, and campaign against Slave Bill No. 877, the following contributions were received: Automobile Painters No. 1073, \$150. Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99, \$20.80. International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union No. 164, \$250 (forwarded by the international union).

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, requesting strike sanction against the Kress, Newberry and Woolworth stores. Electrical Workers No. 202, asking that the E. T. Mape Music Company, 284 Turk street, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list. Warehousemen No. 806, requesting strike sanction against the S. H. Kress Company, 939 Market street.

Request Complied With: From the American Federation of Labor (President William Green), with reference to the unseating of the Brewery Workmen and requesting the Council to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor convention.

Resolution: From the Fresno Labor Council, condemning the Associated Farmers for requesting of Congress that the Wagner Act be repealed, and requesting that a copy of this resolution be sent to our local representatives in Congress, U. S. Senators from California, the President of the United States, and the press. Motion that we concur in the resolution; carried. [See resolution in full in another column.]

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday evening, November 10, 1941.) Called to order at 8 o'clock by Chairman Shelley. The controversy of the Macaroni Workers No. 493 with the employers, and their negotiation of a new agreement, was referred to the secretary to co-operate with the union in order to bring about an adjustment. Brother Kastendiek explained the changes in the wage scale and agreement of Electrical Workers No. 202, to-wit: Commission route operators shall receive \$1.50 per hour for overtime in certain classifications; increases

the wage of salaried route operators \$5 per week, senior service men \$2.50 per week, apprentices \$2 to \$2.50 per week during the first year of employment; established vacations with pay; the scale has received the indorsement of the international union, and your committee recommends indorsement. In the matter of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against Season's Cafe, 1411 Polk street; Globe Coffee Shop, 548 Market street, and Piccadilly Sandwich Shop, 117 New Montgomery street; the basis of the complaints against these houses is the employment of non-union help and the refusal on the part of the proprietors to do business with the union; your committee recommends that strike sanction be granted. The matter of Levin's Restaurant, 1233 Golden Gate avenue, will be held in committee awaiting the fulfillment of a promise by Mr. Levin to straighten the matter out. It was reported that the Finance Lunch, 801 Bush street, had been settled. In the matter of Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31, requesting to place the Nolte & Olson Saddle Shop, 4701 Third street, and the Visalia Stock and Saddle Shop, 2123 Market street, on the "We Don't Patronize" list; this matter will be held in committee for further investigation. The Roxie Market, 3131 Sixteenth street, was represented by Attorneys Leahy and Barrett, also Mr. Koliopoulos; the Grocery Clerks, represented by Brother Hartshorn, brought this matter before the executive committee; it was arranged that a meeting be held between the interested parties, to the end that an agreement may be reached. Your committee adjourned at 9:20 o'clock. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Street Carmen, Division 1004—Voted to comply with request of the Council regarding "hot cargo" and radio campaigns. Newspaper Drivers—Have reached an impasse in negotiations with newspapers. Steam Fitters No. 590—Reported they have bought \$10,000 worth of defense bonds. Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers—Reported on signing of agreement by Sir Francis Drake hotel; employers are prosecuting a boycott against this hotel; criticized the actions of authorities in arresting pickets, and treatment they received after arrest. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Have signed new agreement for another year with shipowners. Leather Workers—Have settled with Keystone Bros. Retail Department Store Employees—Still on strike at The Emporium, and Sears Roebuck; request all to not patronize these stores. Warehousemen No. 860—Have settled with Kraft Cheese Company, gaining many betterments. Millinery Workers—Are negotiating new contract with employers. Musicians No. 6—Protested against mass picketing.

New Business—Moved that the executive committee of the Council meet jointly with the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor for the purpose of drafting a statement relative to the actions of Mr. Roth of the Employers' Council and the present strike situations in San Francisco, which would be published in the San Francisco papers; amendment that we print leaflets or handbills to be distributed from door to door; amendment lost; original motion carried.

Moved to place Sears Roebuck & Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list; carried.

Moved that the editor of the LABOR CLARION be invited to sit in the Council; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:40 o'clock.

Receipts, \$747.80; expenses, \$463.88.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

INDIANA HOLDS TO "CENTER"

The new center of population of the United States is a fence post alongside a macadam road two miles southeast of Carlisle, Ind., in the southwestern part of that State. The new center is about 13 miles west and about 7.9 miles south of where it was in 1930 and about 602 miles west and 22.5 miles south of the center determined in the first American census in 1790.

An article with a union label on it is the most appropriate gift for a union labor man.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Bruce, E. L. Company, Inc., flooring, 99 San Bruno Ave.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Flash Light Photo Service, 76 First Street.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Golden State Bakers, 1840 Polk.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
Magazines Time and Life, products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sears Roebuck & Co., Mission and Army Streets.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
The Emporium, 835 Market.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.
Locksmith shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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3036 16th STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

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State Official Urges Need For Post-War Planning

A suggestion that steps be taken immediately for the diversion of armament appropriations "to meet the great social and economic problems that will inevitably follow the stoppage of war industries" in the event of a sudden cessation of hostilities was telegraphed to the eighth annual Conference on Labor Legislation in Washington last week by George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations. After expressing regret that California could not be represented at the gathering, Kidwell wired:

Sees Future Conditions

"May I respectfully suggest that serious consideration be given to the thought of a possible chaotic economic and political condition that is certain to follow in the wake of a possible sudden cessation of the barbaric war now consuming the resources as well as manpower of the world."

Kidwell proposed that the conference should "go on record emphatically demanding that any and all appropriations set aside from taxes and other funds for defense purposes and for the prosecution of war then be diverted to meet the great social and economic problems that will inevitably follow the stoppage of war industries." "It must be apparent to all thinking people," Kidwell further pointed out, "that a war of such intensity as the present world conflagration must be based upon some great social and economic maladjustment in our modern economy. Therefore, it must logically follow that an equally as great expenditure of effort and resources must be made for the necessary adjustment of these disorders as is being made toward the prosecution of a destructive international war. Our fervent prayers are for courage and wisdom in those laden with the heavy burden of leadership of the American people."

State Federation Plan

In connection with this subject generally, the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor in passing upon resolutions dealing with "Post-War Economic Adjustment" adopted the very ably written and well-reasoned recommendations of its resolutions committee, which committee report read, in part, as follows:

"We urge that the Congress of the United States be called upon to enact the necessary legislation that will continue in effect the full tax burden that is in effect at the close of the war, for a period of at least two years. This, in our judgment, should be done in order to provide national revenue to enable the federal government to subsidize the industries of America so that they may continue to operate upon a full-time financial basis, even though markets and fiscal circumstances only warrant part-time productive operation. Such an arrangement would make it possible for industry to go through what may prove to be a long period of retooling and readjusting of business; by advertising and other selling operations, recreate markets and public demand for consumers' goods of all kinds. It would also provide the opportunity for private industry to engage in research work for the purpose of developing new industries to supply to the American people, and perhaps to the world markets, substitutes for materials to take the place of those the supply of which may be exhausted or destroyed by the war."

"Such a plan would also prevent a gap of earning ability of the mass of workers in this country between the time of the stoppage of war activity and the resumption of normal production by industry. * * *

"The last depression should demonstrate fully that it would cost no more, or but little more, to subsidize

industry over a period of depression or change such as is bound to come, than it would cost to carry on the tremendous amount of relief work that was paid for by public taxation the nine years preceding 1940, and which in itself brought no lasting benefit to any portion of American society."

RULING ON FLAG SALUTE

Attorney General Earl Warren has ruled that California children who have been expelled from school for refusal to salute the flag can be made wards of the juvenile court, if parents do not provide other education.

GIVEN FIVE-DAY WEEK

Grand Rapids city employees will work only five days a week from now on. The Michigan city has made permanent a five-day, forty-hour week put on trial this summer. At the same time salaries were slightly increased.

Resolution

ASSOCIATED FARMERS

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting last week, upon request of the Fresno Labor Council:

Whereas, The Associated Farmers recently in session at Hanford, California, passed a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the National Labor Relations Act; and

Whereas, The Associated Farmers "according to newspaper reports" in convention in Fresno, California, early in 1941 advocated a "no-tax-paying strike," thereby proving beyond doubt that many members in the Associated Farmers of California would take the laws of our country in their hands in violation of democratic processes; and

Whereas, The Associated Farmers of California have opposed every piece of social legislation presented to the State Legislature, or the United States Congress; and

Whereas, The Associated Farmers deny they are opposed to labor unions, provided said unions operate on an open-shop basis, therein admitting their organization does not intend to legally and realistically recognize labor unions; and

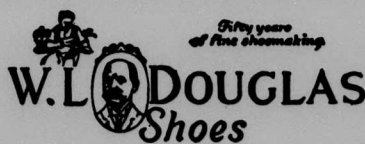
Whereas, The Associated Farmers of California do not actually speak for the farmers who till the soil, but represent railroads, manufacturing establishments, large land companies, and other corporate interests; and

Whereas, The National Labor Relations Act has established civil and human rights in many towns and villages, such as Hanford, Kings county, California, the capital of the San Joaquin Valley for the Associated Farmers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Fresno Labor Council in regular session Friday, November 7, go on record as severely condemning the Associated Farmers for requesting of Congress that the Wagner Act be repealed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to your local representative or representatives in Congress, United States Senators from California, the President of the United States, and the press; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all Central Labor Councils in California be asked to concur in this resolution, and to send a copy or a similar copy to the above parties.



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

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At 22nd

Teamsters' "Fair Play" Is Commended by Roosevelt

President Roosevelt was notified last Monday that officials of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (A.F.L.) had ordered a dispute involving 225,000 truck drivers submitted to the Railway Mediation Board.

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the Brotherhood, telegraphed the President that conferences on wages and hours had been going on for thirty days between the "over the road" truck drivers and their employers, that no settlement had been reached and that a strike was threatened.

But the Brotherhood officers ordered their representatives to submit the matter to the Mediation Board for final settlement "because of the serious, disrupted conditions confronting our nation and the world."

In reply, President Roosevelt wired Tobin that "you express to me the spirit of fair play and patriotism which I have always believed existed in the hearts and minds of American labor and unionists. What a fine Thanksgiving it would be for us all if leaders in other fields of labor would follow your example!"

HOW TO VOTE ON SLAVE BILL 877

To defeat Slave Bill 877 in the 1942 election, vote "No." By next June it will be known just where the referendum on Slave Bill 877 will be placed on the ballot, and this information will be immediately made available to the voters. In the meantime, it is important to keep in mind that those favoring the repeal of this vicious anti-labor measure will have to vote "No."

May Interest You or Your Union

Over a quarter century ago the California Co-operative Meat Company was organized in the Bay region and stock was sold to various unions and to their individual members. In the end the venture did not prove successful and was finally liquidated. The latter process having been completed, it is stated that there is money credited to the shareholders which is on deposit at the Bank of America Trust Department, Twelfth street and Broadway, Oakland. Unions or individuals still having any of the stock in their possession should make investigation. We are not informed as to the proportionate amount being paid on the outstanding shares.

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.

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Firm Foundation Laid for Public Housing Expansion

Commenting on the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the United States Housing Authority, Administrator Nathan Straus declared that accomplishments of the agency had laid a firm foundation for the future growth and expansion of public housing in America.

Prevailing rates of wages are paid on U.S.H.A. projects and the agency has worked in close co-operation with American Federation of Labor building trades unions.

"Public housing four years ago was regarded by some as a sort of socialistic dream. Today it has become an integral and accepted part of American life," the administrator said.

"The United States Housing Authority began its operations in a field in which Americans had extremely limited experience. Only a handful of local housing authorities, through which U.S.H.A. works, were in existence and few States had legislation enabling their establishment. Today there are 622 local housing authorities and all but nine States have legislation allowing communities to participate in the public housing program.

300,000 Already Re-housed

"More than 300,000 persons have been moved out of sub-standard housing into new homes and this number is increasing by some 15,000 a month. When present funds have been exhausted, 750,000 people will have been re-housed."

Administrator Straus cited various statistics in connection with the physical side of the public housing program and went on to say the statistics are no more impressive than the advances which have been made "in improvement in health and well-being and good citizenship on the part of thousands of families re-housed." He continued:

"Public housing projects have not only given new hope and purpose to thousands of lives, they have also revitalized whole neighborhoods and given our cities a cleaner, more open character.

Greater Service in Future

"In developing this program we have provided the means for even greater service to the country. An organization experienced and capable will be ready to help cushion the shock of a post-war depression by undertaking a far-flung program aimed at ridding the nation of every slum dwelling. At first glance this may seem a large order; but compared to the results which would be achieved, however, the cost would be small."

Oakland Printing Specialties Union

Secretary Harry C. Gilmore of Printing Specialties and Paper Converters' Union No. 382 reports that at the meeting to be held tonight (Friday) in the Oakland Labor Temple nomination of officers will take place, a fine being imposed for non-attendance. Proposals coming up for a second reading pertain to an assessment for aiding in the campaign against Slave Bill 877, and a change in procedure for election of executive board members.

Gilmore also states that a meeting to form an organization of commercial and "free lance" artists in the Bay region was held November 6, which showed substantial progress having been made.

Due to increase in the business of No. 382, additional office space, at the present location of the union, 408 Twelfth street, Oakland, has been secured, three rooms now being occupied.

"Tune in" on KFRC next Monday at 8 p. m.

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FOOTBALL NEXT SUNDAY

Charging tanks from the 757th Tank Battalion will be seen in action during the military pageant at the Fort Ord-Moffett Field service charity football game at Kezar Stadium next Sunday, November 23. Marking the first time that the powerful fighters have been seen in the Bay region, tanks from Fort Ord will be brought up on flatcars and displayed during the game. The football contest will decide the championship of the West Coast service teams and will bring together two crack squads composed of professional, college and high school players from all over the country.

FREE ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Announcement is made by the W.P.A. Adult Education Program that new classes, offering free courses, have been opened at community centers and clubs throughout the city. Upon inquiry, you may find a class located within walking distance of your home. The subjects offered are: Citizenship and English, Parent Education (clothing remodeling and nutrition), Shorthand and Typing, First Aid, and Spanish. Write or telephone the W.P.A. Adult Center, 1157 Mason street for information about days, hours, and locations. The number is Tuxedo 5161. Many new and novel ideas for remodeling clothing for children and adults are being presented at the Bayview Community Center, 1676 Newcomb avenue.

NON-UNION FACTORIES

The International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union wants the members of organized labor and their friends to know that the following firms are operating NON-Union factories: Round Oak Stove Company, Dowagiac, Mich. ("Round Oak" stoves, furnaces and heating appliances); Premier Warm Air Heater Company, Dowagiac, Mich. ("Premier" furnaces); Rudy Furnace Company, Dowagiac, Mich. ("Rudy" furnaces); Prizer-Painter Company, Reading, Pa. ("Prizer-Painter" stoves); American Stove Company, Indianapolis, Ind. ("Magic Chief" and "Quick Meal" stoves); Mt. Vernon Furnace and Manufacturing Company, Mt. Vernon, Ill.; Dixie Foundry Company, Cleveland, Tenn. (all stoves manufactured by this firm).

Buy, and Use, Christmas Seals

Next Monday morning, 140,000 persons in San Francisco will receive the first Christmas greetings of this season. The letters are now in the post office. They are the annual solicitation of the tuberculosis associations, and contain sheets of seals valued at \$1 per sheet.

The work of preparing these seals for the mail has been going on for some weeks, carried on by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association. The public in general is urged to use them on letters sent out from now until Christmas Day.

The tuberculosis associations throughout the United States are entirely dependent upon this annual sale of seals for their support. The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association used its funds last year for conducting a fluoroscopic X-ray survey, health educational work and giving emergency aid to tubercular persons. It is hoped that the returns this year will make it possible to continue and broaden the work.

Bureau Report on Rent Increases in Bay Area

Rents were raised on about one-fifth of the rented homes in Oakland and in the Vallejo-Benicia area during the 21-month period from October, 1939, to July, 1941, says a Washington correspondent of the San Francisco News quoting Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

In other cities in the East Bay area, except San Leandro and Piedmont, increased rents were reported on more than one-tenth of the homes. In Alameda the percentage was 13; in Berkeley, 15; in Richmond, Albany and El Cerrito, 16, and in San Leandro, 8. Most of the advances took place after October, 1940, with the influx of shipyard workers to the area.

In contrast, rents remained relatively stable in San Francisco, according to the Bureau report.

In the East Bay area the increases were usually \$2.50 or \$5 a month, amounting to advances of 10 to 15 per cent over rents previously paid. In the Vallejo-Benicia area the average advance was more than 20 per cent.

Rent increases were reported for a larger proportion of homes renting between \$20 and \$40 than for other classes. There was comparatively few increases in rentals of \$50 or more.

SUN HEATING ALGERIA HOSPITALS

Reports are that Gen. Edmond Pasteur of the French Army medical corps has developed solar radiators to a point where he is able to furnish from the apparatus all the heat necessary for hospitals in Algeria. General Pasteur has been experimenting for several years with means of using the sun's rays for heating purposes.

POPULAR WITH YOUNG PEOPLE

Roller skates are proving one of the most popular Brown and Williamson premiums with boys and girls. The skates are guaranteed, of extra quality construction, with rubber mounted double ball-bearing wheels, and fitted with sponge rubber instep pads. They are offered for coupons packed with "Raleigh" union-made cigarettes and other B. & W. cigarettes and tobacco products.

OUR SERVICE IS PERFECT

Diner—"Here, waitress, take this chicken away; it's as tough as a paving stone." Waitress—"Maybe it's a Plymouth Rock."

GRANDMA IS A LIVE ONE

Office Boy—"Could I have tomorrow afternoon off, please?" Employer—"Ah, yes. Your grandmother, I suppose?" Office Boy—"Yes, sir. She's making her first parachute jump, you know."

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